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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/977,887	10/15/2001	Mitsuya Kishida	282661US8X	3455
22850	7590	04/06/2009		
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
EXAMINER				
HUYNH, NAM TRUNG				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2617				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
04/06/2009		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/977,887

Applicant(s)

KISHIDA ET AL.

Examiner

NAM HUYNH

Art Unit

2617

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 January 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 6-12 and 17-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 6-12 and 17-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/C)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/21/09 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

This office action is in response to amendment filed on 6/18/2008. Of the previously presented claims 1, 5-12, and 16-22; claims 1 and 12 have been amended and claims 5 and 16 have been cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. Claims 1, 7-10, 12, 18, and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gallant et al. (US 5,802,468) (hereinafter Gallant) in view of Wells et al. (US 5,870,683) (hereinafter Wells), and further in view of Tiedemann, Jr. et al. (US 5,862,471) (hereinafter Tiedemann).

Regarding claim 1, Gallant teaches a method for providing an image for a display of a communication device, whereby the data of images (icons) are stored in at least one memory accessible for said communication device (column 9, lines 59-62), comprising the steps of:

a) automatically selecting images to be displayed, from said stored images, according to pre-set parameters (BTS identification code) received from a base station (column 9, lines 4-26);

b) retrieving the data of said automatically selected images from said memory, wherein said preset parameters are received independent from the storing and retrieving of said data of said images (column 9, lines 27-58, the icons are locally stored on the mobile station and are independent from the BTS identification code).

c) displaying said retrieved images as defined by said pre-set parameters on said display of said mobile telephone (column 10, 7-10, the icons may be representative of the telephone service, brand, or calling area and therefore the icons to be displayed may be defined by the BTS identification code)

However, Gallant does not explicitly teach the displaying of background images and displaying the retrieved background images in sequence defined by the pre-set parameters are displayed in sequence on the display of the mobile telephone. Wells teaches the displaying of a graphical information (background image) sequence when a mobile station is in a certain state or is powered on (column 2, lines 20-25). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mobile station of Gallant to display a graphical information sequence, as taught by Wells, instead of a non-animated icon in response to the received BTS identification, in order to allow different images of an icon to be sequentially displayed to give an appearance of movement, size, change, rotation, etc. This modification makes the mobile station more flexible in that it improves the appearance of the icon to make it more appealing or entertaining to the user.

The combination of Gallant and Wells does not teach that the retrieving the data of said automatically selected background images comprises sending a request for the transmission of the background image data to a base station upon a registering process and receiving the requested background image data from the base station. Tiedemann discloses a method and apparatus for providing roaming indication with charge information (title). Tiedemann teaches that when a mobile station desires service from

a visitor communication system, it sends a roaming request signal (sending a request signal) (column 3, lines 64-67; column 4, line 1). The visitor communication system transmits a standard text signal that is displayed by the mobile station and identifies the carrier or a dollar sign indicative of estimated roaming costs (transmission of background image by the base station upon a registering process) (column 3, lines 44-64). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Gallant and Wells to include receiving an identifier of a visiting network as part of a registration process, as taught by Tiedemann, in order for a user to know the identity of the carrier providing services and make a more educated estimate of anticipated roaming charges when a roaming service is desired, thus preventing the possibility of receiving unexpected charges.

Regarding claims 7 and 18, Gallant teaches that step b) comprises reading said background image data from a memory of the communication device unit (column 9, lines 59-62).

Regarding claims 8-10 and 19-21, Wells teaches that the animations can be loaded from any external data connection (column 10, lines 14-15).

Regarding claim 12, the limitations are rejected as applied to claim 1.

5. Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gallant et al. (US 5,802,468) (hereinafter Gallant), Wells et al. (US 5,870,683) (hereinafter Wells), and Tiedemann, Jr. et al. (US 5,862,471) (hereinafter Tiedemann),

as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Hubbe et al. (US 6,667,748) (hereinafter Hubbe).

The combination of Gallant, Wells, and Tiedemann teaches the limitations set forth in claim 1, but does not explicitly teach that the animations or background images are stored in a SIM. Hubbe discloses a method of displaying a sequence of images on a display associated with a piece of radio communications mobile equipment co-operating with a subscriber identity module (abstract). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the animations of the combination of Gallant, Wells, and Tiedemann to be stored in SIM, as taught by Hubbe, in order to display a sequence of images on the screen of a radio communications terminal from the SIM. This modification allows the use of services or data received from any piece of radio communications equipment by the mobile station.

6. Claims 11 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gallant et al. (US 5,802,468) (hereinafter Gallant), Wells et al. (US 5,870,683) (hereinafter Wells), and Tiedemann, Jr. et al. (US 5,862,471) (hereinafter Tiedemann), as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Fogarty (US 6,311,180).

The combination of Gallant, Wells, and Tiedemann teaches the limitations set forth in claims 1 and 12, but does not explicitly teach the formatting of background and foreground images. Fogarty discloses a method for mapping and formatting information (figure 2, item 306) for a display device in which a mapping system creates a display document. This display document describes display parameters such and background

and foreground colors (column 10, lines 11-24). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to follow the teachings of Fogarty, and create a display document for the background images in the combination of Gallant, Wells, and Tiedemann in order to properly display the background image without any colors of the foreground. It is further obvious that by eliminating foreground colors in the background, the background image would be distinct and not be confused with foreground information.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 6-12, and 17-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Tobita et al. (US 6,694,133)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NAM HUYNH whose telephone number is (571)272-5970. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m.-5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Eng can be reached on 571-272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/George Eng/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Nam Huynh/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617